WHEN INDICATIONS.

NOR MONDAY, - Fair weather; north to west winds, becoming variable; slight change in temperature; higher, followed in extreme west portion by falling barometer.

The hoisting of the cold wave signal reminds us that it is yet too soon to go out without a Light. weight Overcoat. If you still need one of these health preservers they may be found in greater variety and at lower prices at the

Clothing Store

Than at any other store in Indiana.

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, fer every form of Catarrh, \$1. ASK FOR

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Fyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged membrane cleansed and hesled, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and bearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for SANFORD's RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch-Hazel, Am, Pine, Ca. Fir. Marigold, Clover Blossom Letc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.



CAUTION

Beware of unserupulous dealers, who on ac-

Decker & Son Pianos,

Are endeavoring to palm off other instruments bearing a similar name for GENUINE DECKER & SON Planos, which have stood the test since 1856, Call and see the superiority of these old re-liable instruments over any others bearing a sim-

Theo Pfattlin & Co. \$2 and \$4 North Pennsylvania St.

JOHN EDWARDS.

BILL POSTER.

One Hundred Large Stands.

300 3-Sheet Boards.

Also Controlling the State House Pencs

OFFICE-Sentinel Office.

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All Wool Slater's Blue Flannel Suits, Indigo dyed, sold all over at \$15; our price only

\$10!

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

A Relic of the Star Route Muddle-Ridiculous Howl-The Bayard Story Without Foundation.

Bayard's Interpretation of International Law in Reply to the Colombian Minister's Communication.

FOREMAN DICKSON.

The Attempt to Make Him a Scapegoat.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 26 .- A case of unusual interest has been pending in the District Criminal Court for the past week. William Dickson, one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of the District of Columbia has been on trial for alleged improper conduct in the jury room. Mr. Dickson was the foreman of the first jury which tried the Star route cases. He is accused of baving read a paper in the jury room. The paper was nothing more nor less than a memorandum detailing the circumstances connected with the attempt of the Government to influence his (Dickson's)

Waiving the question of the guilt'or innocence of the Star-route people, the evidence, if true, in the Dickson trial has showed that a more unscrupulous gang never had to do with a Government Department than the late Attorney General Brewster and his pals. Ex-Marshal Henry testified that Brewster's agents tried to compel him to pack the jury, and for refusing to do so he was dismissed. Ex District Attorney Corkhill upon oath said that his head was threatened if he did not compel the Grand Jury to bring in an indictment against Mr. Dickson. The Grand Jury dismissed the case against Dickson once, and was afterward threatened and bulldozed into bringing in an indictment against him. Brewster's policy was to sacrifice somebody. If he couldn't reach the Star-route defendants, some smaller fry must

Bloody Shirt Howls Over Jeff Davis,

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 26 - A few little picaninny radical papers in the East are just now howling themselves hoarse because some crank in Mississippi has written the President asking a pardon for Jefferson Davis. The bloody shirt has been buried, and Jeff Davis is now the issue it appears. A prominent Mississippian, in conversation with the Sentinel correspondent to-day, said : "I know that Mr. Davis has not requested a pardon, nor will be do so. His sole desire is to be let alone and allowed to spend the rest of his days in peace. He cherishes no ill-will toward anyone. Jefferson Davis spoke his honest sentiments at New Orleans the other day when he urged all to be true citizens of a common country, and to cherish sentiments worthy of citizens of a republican govern-

Offensive Partisanship Clerk Dismissed,

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 26 - William C. Chase, the impudent negro who runs a weekly newspaper in this city, and which during the campaign contained a number of incendiary editorials, has been dismissed from his position of First Law Clerk in the War Department. The complaint against him was "offensive partisanship." There are thousands of employes in the departments here who, as soon as their records are brought to light, will have to go the road with Editor Chase. It is a notorious fect that the worst departmental partisans during the campaign are now the loudest shouters for civil service reform.

No Trouble Between the President and

Washington, April 26.-For several days past a story has been going the rounds to the effect that the President and Secretary Bayard had had a rupture and that Mr. Bayard would shortly leave the Cabinet. Colonel Lamont, who, although quite sick in bed. was seen by the Sentinel correspond ent this evening and asked about the alleged trouble. "There is no trouble whatever." said Colonel Lamont, "between the President and Secretary Bayard, nor has there ever been any. I can't understand where these stories get their origin. I know that the best of feeling exists between the President and every member of his Capinet."

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Correspondence Between Secretary Bay : and the Colombian Minister on the Closure of Certain Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 26 -The following correspondence has recently passed between Secretary Bayard and Senor Becerra, the Colombian Minister at Washington, with reference to a decree of the Colombian Government closing certain of its ports to foreign commerce, and virtually dec aring the vessels of the insurgents now engaged in hostile preparations against Carthagens to be beyond the pale of international law Under date of April 9, Senor Becerra writes

to Secretary Bayard as follows: "I yesterday had the satisfaction to receive a telegram from the President of Colombia, dated at the capital city of the Union that same day, whereby that magistrate informs me that the entire Republic is now pacified, with the exception of the ports of Panama, in the State of that name, and those of the Sabinello, Santa Marta, and Bar-ranguille, in the States of Bolivar and Margdalira, Active military operations, however, were still in preparation against the rebels who hold those points in our territory, and, with a view to maxing them more efficient, various measures of a highly important character had been adopted, two of which I have the honor, in obedience to special instructions, to bring to the knowledge of this Government. By a first decree the Colombian Government in the exercise of its authority, and

is known will therefore be considered as illicit, and trade thus carried on will be considered contre band, and the vessels crews, etc., engaged there in will be liable (besides forfeiting the goods) to the penalties in such cases provided by the Calombian laws. By a second decree, the Government of Colombia declares that the vessels which are now stationed at the entrance of the Bay of Carthagens, in the port of that name, in the Car-ribean Ses, and which are there embarrassing and even making war upou international commerce under the flags of various irlendly nations, and by means of the vessels of the lines of regular communication, which have long been established, do not belong to the United States of Colombia, and that they have no right to raise, as they nevertheless do raise, the flag of that nation. As a consequence both their existence and their action, which are wholly irregular, put them beyond the pale of international law, and their proful operations of comuterce at the entrance to a commercial port belonging to a Nation which is at peace with the whole world, may, in all cases be punished by the vessels that are charged in these waters to watch over the int rests of commerce in general, and over the special inte ests of the Nations to which they respectively belong. In informing you, Mr. Secretary of State, as I hereby have the honor to do, of the restoration of peace throughout almost the entire territory of Co ombia, and of the measures adopted with a view to its restoration in the ports which are still held by the rebels, I entertain the hope that this information will be gratifying to you, and that the decrees in question will have, in your estimation the weight necessary to cause them to be considered as important to American commerce."

extent of the latter's communication, and States with reference thereto, as follows: "This Government, following the received tenets of international law, does not admit that a decree of a sovereign government closing certain national ports in the possession of foreign enemies of insurgents has any international effect unless sus-tained by a blockade force sufficient to practically

Under date of April 25. Secretary Bayard

replied to Senor Becerra, recapitulating the

close such ports." Secretary Bayard then quotes from Lawrence (notes on Wheaton), the rule in such cases as drawn from the positions taken by the admin strations of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, during the struggles with France and England, and continues as fol-

The situation which the present decrne assumes to create, is analogous to that caused by the action of the government of New Granada, in 1861. The Grenadian Charge d'Affaires Senor Rafael Pombo on the 31st of March of that year, notified Mr. Seward that certain ports, among them Rio Hacha. Santa Marta, Carthagena, Sabanillo and Scapate, all on the Carritean coast, bad been declared to be closed to commerce, whether of export or im-There is this difference, however, Grenadish Government then announced that war vessels of the Confederation were to cruise about the ports closed to commerce for the purpose of seizing vessels which should be found violating the closure, which had been decreed. It appears from Mr. Seward's note of acknowledgment to Senor Pombo, dated April 9, 1861, that the announcement then made was interpreted, and correctly so, as a declaration that certain named ports were in a state of blockade, which should be rendered effective by national vessels, and of which due public notice had been given. While the Government of the United States in 1861 thus confirmed the doctrine it had consistently maintained from the earliest days of the Republic, that nonpossessed ports might be effectively closed by a maritime block ade, the British Government then coatroverted the right of New Grenada to resort to such a remedy,

The Secretary then quotes the statements of Lord John Russell with reference to the New Grenada blockade, made in answer to an inquiry in the House of Commons on the 27th of June, 1861, and continues as follows Early in 1861, the civil war in the United States broke out, this Government maintained the posttion that the municipal closure of domestic ports in the hands of the Confederate forces was a legit . mate incident towards the maintenance of an ef fective blockade by sea. This was opposed by the British Government, and in the correspondence which then took place, Lord John Russell repeatedly announced to Mr. Adams, the same rule as te had previously announced with regard to Grenadian degree, and he finally appealed to his answer in the New Grenada case for the purpose of showing that it was intended to make the rale universal. The British Ministry ultimately went to the extreme of declaring that they would consider such a municipal enactment (that of the closure of the non-possessed ports) as null and void, and that they would not submit to measures taken on the high seas. In pursuance of a speech made October 25, 1862, by Mr. Cooden more for the purpose of showing the attitude of the Government of Great Britain at that time. and cites the opinion of Professor Pereles, an eminent writer of international maritime law, to the effect that there can be, without blockade, no closure of a port not in possession of the sovereign issuing the decree. He also refers to the legislation of the Congress of the United States in 1861 relative to the closing of the ports of the South and summing up upon this point says: "After careful examination of the authorities and precedents bearing upon this important question I am bound to conclude, as a general principle, that a decree by a sovereign power closing to neutra commerce ports held by its enemies, whether for eign or domestic, can have no international vali i ity and no extra territorial effect in the direction of imposing any obligation upon the Govern neutral powers to recognize it or to contribute toward its enforce by any domestic action on the part, such a decree may indeed be necessary, a municipal enactment of the State which claims in order to clothe the Executive with authorit to proceed to the institution of a formal and el fective blockade, but when that purpose is at tained its power is exhausted. If the soverelyn decreeing such closure have a naval force suffi cient to maintain a blockade, and if he duly pro claims such a blockade, then he may seize and subject to the adjudication of a prize court yes sels which may attempt to run the blockade. I he lay an embargo, then vessels attempting to evade such embargo may be forcibly repelled by him if he be in possession of the port so closed. The decree of closure of certain named ports of Colombia contains no intimation an ulterior purpose to declare a proclaimed and effective blockade. It may therefore be pres aturto treat your announcement as imparting such ulterior measures but it gives me pleasure to declare that the Government of the Unite: States will recognize any effective blockade insti-inted by the United States of Colombia with respect to its domestic ports, not actually subject to its authority. This Government will also submit to the forcible repulsion of vessels of the United States by any embargo which Colombia may lay upon parts of which it has possession, when i has bower to effect such repulsion, but the Government of the United States mu-t regard as utterly migatory proclamations closing ports which the United States of Colombia do no: possess, under color of a naval force which is not even pretended to be competent to constitute

Upon the second point raised by Seno: Becerra's communication, viz: the status of

insurgent vessels, Secretary Bayard says:
"The Government of the United States can not regard as piratical vessels manned by parties in arms against the government of the United States of Colombia, when such vessels are passing to and from ports held by such insurgents, or even when attacking ports in possession of the national govern ment. In the late civil war, the United States at an early period of the struggle surrendered their position that those manning the Confederaate cruisers were pirates under international law."

The United States of Colombia can not sooner or later do otherwise than accept the same view. but, however this may be, no neutral power can acquiesce in the position now taken by the Colom bian Government, whatever may be the demerits of the vessels in the power of the insurgents, or whatever may be the status of those manning them under the municipal law of Colombia, if they are brought by the act of the national gov-Government. By a first decree the Colombian Government, in the exercise of its authority, and expressly enforcing pertinent provisions of its commercial and revenue laws, declares the ports of Sabinella and Santa Marta, in the Carribean Sea, and the fluvial port of Barranquilla, which is very near to Sabinella, closed to foreign commerce. All attempts to import or export goods through the aforeign to be pirates is, of course, wholly distinct pay for extra work be restored.

from their inherent status as floating property. On this latter point we are not as yet adequately informed. The commander of naval vessels of the United States on the Colombian coast, have, however, been told that if conclusive proof be shown that any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States have been unlawfully taken from them, the recovery of such property by the owners or by others acting in their behalf to the extent of its restoration to their legitimate centrols, is warrantable. Such a right is inherer t, depending wholly upon the circumstances of the case, and can no be deprived from or limited by any municipal decree of the Colombian Government like toat

which you bring to my notice. Secretary Bayard then reviews at length the position taken by this Government during the late civil war with reference to the closing of non-possessed ports in order to show the consistency of its present action, and in conclusion says:

That ports not so possessed can got be closed even by their legitimate sovereign, without the concomitant of a only announced and effective

Grant's Birthday Celebration. Washington, April 26.-The anniversary of the birth of General Grant will be celebrated here to morrow evening by appropriate exercises at Metropolitan Church. The President and members of his Cabinet, members of Congress, officers of the army, navy, marine corps and civil service and Loval Legion and Grand Army of the Resetting forth the position of the United public Posts have been invited to partici-

GENERAL GRANT.

He Feels Better Than at at Any Time Since the Improvement Began-No Electric Agent Has Seen Grant's Throat.

New York, April 26 .- Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, General Grant fell asleep, five minims of morphine having been administered-one minim less than usual. Though he did not sleep continuously through the night, the patient slept as much as usual, and aroused for the day at 8 o'clock this morning. He was said by Dr. Douglas to have been better to day than any day since the improvement begat, just two weeks

During the night the General coughed much less than usual and expectorated

Dr. Douglas arosa late this morning and left the Grant residence at 9 o'clock. The day broke cloudy, and at 6 o'clock rain began falling, the air was chill and raw, precluding the possibility of the General going out during the day. Drs. Barker, Douglas, Shrady and Sands met at the General's house for the regular weekly consultation at 2 s. m. This dialogue took place between Dr. Barker and a reporter when the former left the house after the consultation :

"How is your patient to day?" was atked. "He says he feels better than he has felt in a long time," was the doctor's answer. "As compared with his condition when you last saw the General, what is his condi-

tion to-day? "The General says he feels better than he bas in weeks," said Dr. Barker. "But your opinion is worth more as to the

General's actual condition. Is his throat improved or worse than on Wednesday last?" preed the inquirer. "The threat has cleared up some since Wednesday, but there has been no radical

change in the throat. We did not expect that," replied Dr. Barker. When Dr. Douglas left the house he said General Grant was found to have improved since the last consultation, the observation of all the doctors resulting in that opinion. The General was feeling better and was better than since his improvement began. Dr. Shrady would join Dr. Dongias Wednesday

afternoon next, and the next full consultation would take place next Sunday. In relation to certain a arming statements by an electric light agent, who carried his machine to General Grant's house Saturday night and assumed to describe the appearance of the General's throat when he left tha house, it may be stated on the authority of Dr. Donglas that he did not see General Grant, nor did he approach him any nearer than the reception room down states; that his machine or examining the throat with electric light was not used. Colonel Fred D. Grant corroborated Dr. Douglas in this He said the electric light agent did not see Gen-

eral Grant, much less examine his throat. Dr. Newman called at 9 p. m., and re-mained an hour and a half. He says the General is lively and cheerful, and has not feit better in a week. The family will celebrate the General's birthday quietly.

Plymouth's Frightful Epidemic. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 26 .- The frightful epidemic prevailing at Plym uth has practically stopped all business in that town except at the drug stores and undertaking establishment. Six deaths from typhoid malarial fever have taken place since yesterday, and nine funerals were held to-day. The whole town appears to be in mourning. At a meeting of the Borough Council last night, the course of the pestilence was fully discussed, and it was decided to clean the building of sewers throughout the town will be submitted to a vote of the people. The Water Company of the village, having made an investigation, have netified the Council that they were supplying pure and whole some water, and that one of the chief causes of the epidemic was that a large portion of the village was supplied with water from wells which had become polluted. A heavy shower fell in Plymouth and its vicinity early this morning, and did much toward cleaning the filthy streets.

Two Men Fatally shoot One Another. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 26 .- Advices from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, Mo., are to the effect that John A. Tennis and George H. Moore, old and well-known citizens, beween whom a bitter fend of several years standing existed, met on the street yesterday evening, and immediately drew revolvers and commenced firing. Tennis was shot through the head, and Moore through the heart, and both died in five minutes.

Western Union Operators.

CHICAGO, April 26 - At a meeting of the Western Union operators to-day, it was dec'ded that it was no more than reasonable to allow the company until May 1 to decide whether or not it would accede to the operators' request made a week ago, that extra

THE AFGHAN PROBLEM.

War Preparations Being Rapidly Pushed Forward by the Rival Powers of England and Russia.

Russia Preparing to Capture Herat-Circassions Ripe for Revolt-Mary Anderson.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

blockade, may be accepted as now an established The Anglo-Russian Imbroglio to be Settled rule of international law. by the Sword Only-Gladstone's Personal Appearance.

London, April 25.—The suspense regarding

peace or war, which is sickening and maddening everybody, continues, the only break being the the new difficulty with France. For many days past Englishmen have been left absolutely without news of any kind The secrecy of the Gladstone Government is more complete and prolonged than ever was that of Beaconsfield's administration, even when Mr. Gladstone was howling about Lord Beaconsfield's ignoring the rights of Parliament. Only a portion of Sir Peter Lumsden's dispatches have been published, and none from M. DeGiers. Thus the country is kept in ignorance of vital facts which will possibly eventuate in war. The general impression from the published dispatches is that the frontier question has been left behind in the progress of the negotiations. Even the Daily News now insists that there is to be war, while the Telegraph the popular organ of jingoism, declares that there is nothing in the territory at issue to justify a fight; that Russia might get much | she said: of what she wants without particular harm. and that the question is really one of national pride on both sides. England declares that the attack on the Afghans was cruel and deliberate-Russia laughs at the idea of censuring Komaroff. From this dilemma there is apparently no escape but war. The idea that Germany an Austria will force Turkey to close the Straits of the Dardanelles is most unlikely. It is believed that Turkey has already given her option in favor of England. on the promise of the latter's assistance in floating a new Turkish loan. The opinion in England is still virtually unanimous for war. Mr. Gladstone artially combined the Soudan and Russian questions his demand for a vote of credit. The Tories wish to have these questions divided, to enable them to criticise the Soudan policy of the Government. They will probab'y attempt to compel a division of the subject when the vote of credit comes up for

debate, on Monday, Last night's vote by

which the Government was defeated in its

plan of charging the cost of Irish registra-

tion to the local rates has complicated the

situation, as it is one of Gladstone's favorite

fads to oppose relief of local rates by impe-

rial taxation. Despite his worries, every-

body remarks Mr. Gladstone's good spirits.

His step is more jaunty and his air more

dude-like than it has been in a long time.

He visits the theaters often, interviews

Miss Anderson in the greenroom, and him-

self escorted Irving into the distinguished

strangers' gallery last night-out his voice

has grown very weak. The least exertion renders him hoarse, and he has lost much of his elasticity. (Rumors from St. Petersburg. LONDON, April 27 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the latest English proposals arrived there on Friday. The Imperial Council met on Saturday and decided to reply that the Czar favored the maintenance of the Russian demand in respect to the delmiitation of the frontier. The Council also resolved to inform England that Russia would to the appointment of special mixed to examine into the facts in relation to the reports of General Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden and to decide which of the reports are correct. M. De Giers has advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals, Baron De Staal, the Russian ambassador, be withdrawn and all negotiations be broken off. General Kouropotkins urges an immediate advance upon Herat and his proposal finds many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that fresh provocation by the Afghans may still prevent General Komaroff from obeying his orders to avoid

a collision. Russia's Designs on Herat. LONDON, April 26.— The London Spectator says that it thinks that the very persistence with which the Russian papers are urging the seizure of Herat is an evidence that they have been inspired for the purpose of preparing the Russian public mind for the event. The Speciator goes so far as to say that it believes that the seizore of Herat has already been ordered by the Czar, and destreets, alleys and back-yards at once. When clares that British troops will be powerless this work is accomplished, a project for the | to prevent its capture. The security of Herat against Russian occupation, the Spectator thinks, now depends entirely upon the courage of the Afghans, who may defen i the city against the Russian invasion.

Russian Troops Sent Across the Caspian. SIMLA, April 26 -If the Dake of Connaught goes into active service the Duchess of Connaught will remain here.

During the past month the Russian military authorities have sent 10,000 troops across the Caspian Sea from Baku. Of these 6,000 landed at Chikislar and 4,000 at Krasnovodsk. Two thousand additions | men were sent from Turkestan to Merv. Prior to the d spatch of these reinforcements there were 100 men stationed in Trans-Caspian territory. Merv is the nearest point to Afghanistan, where there is a large Russian force sta-

Peace or War.

St. Petersburg, April 26.-It is believed in well-informed circles that the question of peace or war between England and Russia will be settled to-morrow.

A Peaceable Article From Moscow, St. Peterseurg, April 26,-The Moscow

Gazette has an extremely peaceful article, dwelling upon the beneficial results of harmonious co-operation between England and I tipe.

Russia, which, it says, would better serve the interests of both nations than would a recourse to war. It urges the two governments to cease brandishing swords. The Ameer, it remarks, is alone among tha Afghans in desiring an alliance with En-

eral Circassian Chiefs here who intend in the

Circassians Talk of Revolting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26 .- There are sev-

event of war between England and Russia, to invoke English and Turkish support of a revolt in Circassia against Russia. The Penjdeh Investigation.

London, April 26.-The Observer, in a special edition, says it believes Earl Granville, in a second dispatch to St. Petersburg. reiterated the demand that a military inquiry be held regarding the Penjdeh battle on the spot where the battle was fought.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Distinguished Audience at Mary Anderson's Farewell Performance-Her Speech, Etc.

LONDON, April 26 -The Lyceum Theater was crowded last night with a distinguished audience, assembled to witness Miss Mary Anderson's farewell performance in London. The plays presented were "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy." The audience manifested extraordinary enthusiasm and deluged the departing favorite with flowers. Miss Anderson was recalled no less than eleven times, and Mr. Abbey and Mr. Terris were also compelled to go before the curtain. Laurel wreaths and other floral offerings were showered upon the star, and among the rest was a superb wreath from Mr. Wilson Barrett. When Miss Anderson was recalled for the eleventh time the audience demanded a speech and would take no refusal. Miss Anderson displayed a degree of nervous embarrassment that she had never exhibited in any other character, but after she had secured control of her voice

"Lydiel AND GENTLEMEN: The dreaded last night has come. It has been dreaded by me, at least, because it brings the parting from you who have been so kind to me. The delight I naturally feel at the prospect of returning to my native country is tempered by a great regret, and saddened by the thought that I must leave you. I little imagined when I first came before you, a stranger, feeling very helpless, tremblingly won-dering what would be your verdict on my poor efforts, how soon I would find friends among you or what pain it would cost me to say, as I must say to-night, 'Good-by,' You have been very good to me. I have tried very hard to de erve your goodness. Please don't quite forget me. I can never forget you or your kindness. I hope I am not saying good by forever, for I want to come back. Dare I hope you will be glad to see me. know that I shall be very glad to see you. Until do so, good-by, and thank you, again and again."

Many ladies and not a few of the gentlemen in the house were effected to tears by this little speech, which was delivered with many pauses and hesitations, caused by Miss Anderson's efforts to restrain her own emotion. At its end she rushed from the stage, sobbing, and completely overcome.

The Common Herd of the English People. LONDON, April 26 -The common people of England, that is, those who read or gossip at the "Pubs" and know what is going on, seem to believe that there will be war. But they are not enthusiastic at it. Lendon papers do not represent the masses of the English people. There is not a daily in London which has any circulation among "the millions." A glance will show that these great papers are issued for the British politician and trader. Their space contains little, if any, news of interest to "the hard." Now, this herd is the crowd that is going to do the fighting, if any is to be done, and if you go among the people who compose it you will find where the least jingoism in England is. It is easy enough to get the herd to fight. All you have to do is to make it believe that Eogland has been insuited. But you could hardly get the herd to furnish a recruit to fight for any such thing as it is at present in disputs between England and Russia-in Asis-if the herd knew really what the row was about. Mr. Gladstone, more than any Premier England has ever had, is a development of the British populace. He has probably not a single affinity with anything aristocratic or merely diplomatic. All his sympathies are essentially with the people-the herd. He don't believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He doesn't think that a diplomatic insuit, for instance, or a mere brush against prestige, is sufficient cause for war. His enemies even go so far as to say that Mr. Glacstone would have allowed the Sondan to slip away rather than fight for it but for Gordon, and that he does not consider the retention of India worth the cost of a war with Rossia.

Bosphore Fgyptian Matter.

ALEXANDEIA, April 26.—The French Charge d'Affairs has arrived here from Ca'ro. It is expected he will depart for France on Tuesday unless the Bosphore Egypt an matter be adjusted in the meantime.

Movements of Italian Troops.

SUARIM, April 26 .- Advices from Massowan say that detachments of Italian troops have occupied the town of Arkiko and reconnoitered as for as Ailet, a town on the frontier of Abyssinia,

The Elections. PARIS, April 26,-In the Senatorial elections at Bordeaux, Niort and Pau to-day the

Republican candidates were successful. Miners' Strike at an End.

PITTSEURG, April 26 - President Costello, of the Coal Miners' Association, has issued a card to the striking railroad miners declaring the strike at an end, and advising the men to return to work at the price offered by the operators. A number of meetings were held in the district yesterday to consider the sitnation, and as their reports were very discouraging, it was deemed useless to longer continue the strpggle. About 3 000 men will resume work this week, provided employment can be furnished them. This is cen-

sidered doubtful, however, as many large or-

ders which should have come here were sent

elsewhere on account of the strike. Quarantining Agalust Cholera CITY OF MEXICO, April 26, via Galveston .-The Federal Government has taken vigorous measures to guard against the introduction of cho'ers at the various ses ports. Vessels from Constives, where the cholers is reported, will be subjected to a vigorous quaran-